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Cleopatra made a wager to Antony that she could serve a single dish costing a King's Ransom.

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Nero boasted of the gold ceiling of his dining room—costing millions.

A banquet given by the Great Condé to Louis XIV cost \$45,000.

The wave of extravagance which swept over America several years ago culminated in dinners costing into the tens of thousands.

The climax of extravagance reached, reaction followed. Man's natural taste for simple foods well cooked and unostentatiously served reasserted itself.

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Delicious fish cakes, light and fluffy, with creamy potatoes, is a Friday suggestion. Hot butter cakes with rich butter melting in a cup of CHILDS' malted coffee, make the meal complete.

Childs

militarism by the writer von Gerlach in "Die Freiheit," the Independent Socialist organ of Berlin. He says that under the pretence of organizing a national guard militia units are being formed in every district or chief town. Rifles are being sent to the units and the larger ones also receive heavy and light machine guns. The organizations, he adds, are composed mostly of discharged soldiers under the command of discharged officers and non-commissioned officers. Orders issued by the provincial au-



Bravo!

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FOR INDIGESTION

thorities require that the arms must be cleaned once a month and that meeting places must be prepared beforehand. The writer continues:

"Nothing has been forgotten. When our military authorities start organizing they do it well. But all this is merely a beginning. Once the militia is formed in the boroughs, chief towns and districts they will be grouped to form provincial corps.

"In each region a central military commission will be appointed to assist the local authorities on all questions relating to the organization of the militia."

Week's Delay for Austrian Terms

New States Likely To Be Relieved of Bearing Full Quota of Reparations

PARIS, May 26 (By The Associated Press).—It is probable that the presentation of the peace terms to the Austrian delegation will be delayed until next week, according to Reuters, Limited. Delays in completing the drafts of certain sections are said to be responsible.

The section of the treaty which is the main cause of the delay is that regarding reparations, on which it is considered probable that the powers will execute a decided change of front, the states formerly within the Austro-Hungarian Empire and now liberated being relieved from bearing their proportionate share of the reparation payments.

These states will also be authorized, under the pending plan, to take over public property without compensating Austria-Hungary.

New States Get Hearing

Representatives of the new states carved out of the former Hapsburg Monarchy were given a hearing to-day before the reparations commission to present their objections to the proposed solution of the Austro-Hungarian financial problem, under which they would be held responsible for their share of the pre-war debt, the war debt, the war issue of currency, and reparations, and would be required to compensate Austria and Hungary as they will be constituted in the future for the value of the public buildings and property inside their limits.

The protests against this great burden were met sympathetically by the council of four, which sent the question to the reparations sub-commission for a rehearing. This sub-commission will be supplemented by Franco-British representatives, who are understood to be opposed to any change. The British representatives delegated are: General Smuts and John M. Keynes, and the French are Captain André Tardieu and Louis Loucheur.

The belief is held here that a new report will be made exempting the new states from any payments on account of reparation or public property taken over.

War Debt Held in France

The prime factor in the negotiations heretofore has been the fact that about three billion francs of the Austrian pre-war debt is held in France, and the French government has promised to secure repayment to its nationals. Hence it has been anxious to distribute the financial burden, in order to prevent the bankruptcy of the new Austria and Hungary.

Appointment of a new commission on reparations was announced to-day by the peace conference. The members are:

Norman Davis, Thomas W. Lamont, Vance McCormick and A. W. Dulles, of the United States; Lord Cunliffe, General Jans Christian Smuts, John M. Keynes and Mr. Summer, of Great Britain; Finance Minister Klotz, Captain André Tardieu, Louis Loucheur and M. Jousset, of France; Signor Crespi and Signor d'Ameglio, of Italy.

The credentials of the Austrian peace delegation at St. Germain-en-Laye have been approved by the credentials commission of the peace conference and the Austrian delegates have sent their first note to the Allied and associated powers. The note has to do with Carinthian affairs.

Saar Valley Now Chief Peace Pawn

Tendency Is to Retain the German Character Under French Curb

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.) PARIS, May 26.—The Saar Valley is a piece whose movement over the diplomatic chessboard may now determine the peaceful outcome of negotiations with the Germans. The Allies naturally wish for a signature without resort to a menace, and it is understood from high authority that negotiations in the section of the treaty dealing with the Saar Valley will be thrown to the German side are substantially the following:

The present government is over-encouraged by the opposition to the treaty and new funds itself—notwithstanding that movements already are reported favoring peace at any cost—faced with the certainty that unless it attains some change in the treaty, the government will not dare to sign, for the result will be that it will immediately be thrown out of power.

On the Allied side there is first a desire to keep the German government in power, for the Entente must have responsible signatures and a reasonable hope that the signatories will be able to carry out the reparation clauses, while the downfall of the present government would bring unknown complications.

No Softening of Treaty

Second, there is an appreciable sentiment in France and Great Britain that modifications looking toward softening the treaty would be wise. When the Allies sought means of saving the Germans' face and at the same time protecting their own people they found it in a change in the Saar arrangement.

President Wilson sees in the change a sign to the critics who accuse him of forgetting his own position. Lloyd George sees an opportunity for a gesture which would surely be well received by Garvin and others, while both realize that the Saar would affect any advantage America or Great Britain might have in future armistice treaty.

An incidental advantage in the Saar

Save and Invest

Through the war period many of us have learned for the first time to save—to save and invest. Each one of us has felt the personal benefit of putting by a little capital.

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modifications lies in their bearing on the application of the principles to Fiume, which is still a thorn in the sides of the council of four. The only difficulty was France, but here the argument based on fear that the arrangement about the Saar as originally conceived might create a new Alsace danger finally prevailed, while Clemenceau is also willing to admit that France does not want any Germans within her borders if it is possible to obviate it without vitally endangering national interests.

Would Let Germans Rule

Once French consent to the principle is obtained, work on the Saar clauses, which are yet unfinished, will be renewed, thus affording one among several reasons why the Allies are willing to accord the Germans additional time. The secret is jealously guarded, but I have an authoritative statement that the general tendency of the changes is toward retaining the ultimate German character of territory indisputably German in population, while not changing the economic advantages France will draw over a period of years.

It is confidently expected that when the announcement is made the German delegation will seize on the opportunity to claim an appreciable diplomatic victory, which would enable a fusion of various German elements, resulting in the signature of the treaty with a minimum of bitterness. A similar effect in Allied countries will be encouraged by the fullest publicity, and President Wilson and Lloyd George anticipate that thus they will be able to draw the sharpest of their opponents' teeth.

German Proposals Ready To-night

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau Will Present Them to Conference Wednesday

PARIS, May 26 (By The Associated Press).—The German counter proposals to the Allied peace terms will be ready to-morrow night, according to a statement made in French peace conference circles to-night, and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will present them on Wednesday.

BERLIN, May 26 (By The Associated Press).—Information has been received from an unimpeachable source that the counter-proposals to be made by Germany to the peace conference will declare in favor of military disarmament, saying that Germany is ready to reduce her forces to 350,000 within two months after the conclusion of peace, and by the expiration of another year to cut the size of the army down to 200,000 men.

It will be declared that in spite of internal disorders and the necessity for defending her frontiers, Germany thus agrees to disarm ahead of all the other powers. It is pointed out that this gives adequate proof of Germany's determination to renounce all militaristic and imperialistic tendencies.

The German peace delegation to-day sent three new notes to the secretariat of the peace conference. The notes deal, respectively, with reparations and responsibilities, German property in Allied countries and German religious missions abroad.

One of the notes sent to the secretariat of the peace conference Saturday by the German delegates, a semi-official German dispatch from Spa says, demanded the convocation of a conference of labor leaders to decide upon international labor legislation.

The other note, which related to German property in Allied countries, declared that the decision of the Allied governments in deciding upon the fate of the property could not be accepted.

The French government has received from the German peace delegation the assurance that it will ask no further extension of time for consideration of

the peace terms. The extension granted last week expires Thursday.

Germany and Austro-Hungarian treaties

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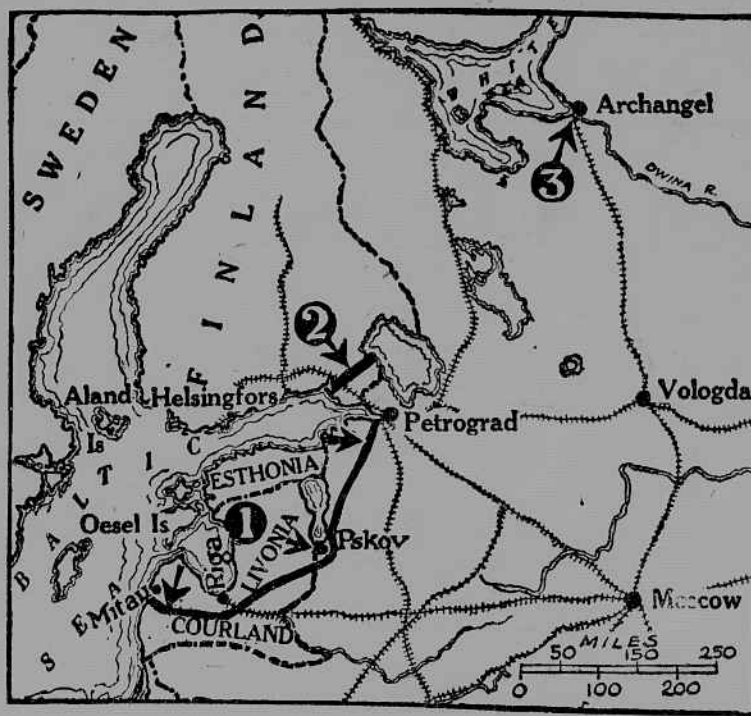
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THE MARCH ON PETROGRAD



The Estonians have driven Lenine's armies from Pskov (1), and the Finnish anti-Bolsheviks are closing on Petrograd from the north (2). Withdrawal of the American detachments at Archangel (3) is in progress.

Paris Hears Wilson Kept Terms Secret

PARIS, May 26.—The "Echo de Paris" to-day declares that it was on the request of President Wilson that the heads of the Allied and associated powers have declined to permit publication of the full text of the peace treaty presented to the Germans. President Wilson, adds the newspaper, "foresees inconvenience and risk in opening an important discussion in the United States during his absence."

Dispatches from American correspondents in Paris have stated that it was understood the chief opposition to making the treaty public came from Premier Lloyd George, although President Wilson later had approved the British Premier's view. It was stated, however, that while Mr. Lloyd George was absent from Paris the week before last the remaining government heads tentatively agreed to the publication of the financial and territorial sections of the treaty, owing to the demand of the French Chamber of Deputies to see the document. When Mr. Lloyd George returned he declined to give his approval to the plan, however, and it was abandoned.

In the British House of Commons, on May 19, Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader, stated that the council of four, for reasons that could not be disclosed, considered the publication in full of the peace terms undesirable.

Sweden Asks Peace Council for Plebiscite In the Aland Islands

"Big 4" Takes Up Bulgarian Terms

Sofia Government, Like That of Turkey, Gave Up Unconditionally

PARIS, May 26.—The council of four to-day began consideration of the Bulgarian peace terms.

The armistice between Bulgaria and the Allies, which has formed the basis of negotiations between the Sofia government and the peace conference, was signed September 30, 1918, at Salonica. Its terms were purely military and contained nothing of a political nature. Resting temporarily on the military provisions which forced the Bulgarians to evacuate Serbia and Greece, demobilize their army and submit to Allied military occupation, it was stated that the armistice would remain in operation without extension until the final peace was signed. The armistice contained no disposition of King Ferdinand.

The position of Bulgaria is similar to that of Turkey, as both these German allies surrendered unconditionally on the battlefield and virtually were forced to submit to a dictated peace. With the virtual completion of work on the

German and Austro-Hungarian treaties it was expected the Bulgarian document would be the next considered.

Germany Should Refuse To Sign, Asserts Envoy

Gen. Count Montgelos Declares Terms Condemn Teutonic Workingmen to Slavery

BERNE, May 26.—Germany should refuse to sign the military and economic terms of the peace treaty, which are not acceptable, according to a statement made by General Count Max Montgelos, one of the members of the German delegation at Versailles, to the correspondent of the "Neueste Nachrichten" of Berlin, and quoted in a Munich dispatch received here.

He says the military terms do not allow Germany a sufficient number of troops to maintain order, the recent events in Berlin and Munich being cited as proof of this statement. General Montgelos also says a professional army is a grave danger from a democratic viewpoint. He adds that the acceptance of the economic clauses would "condemn German workingmen to slavery."

PARIS, May 26 (By The Associated Press).—General Count Max Montgelos, one of the members of the German peace mission, who had intended to go to Berlin with Professor Weber and Herr Dietrich, other delegates who left last night, postponed his departure at the last moment. After seeing his colleagues off at the depot here he returned to Versailles by automobile.

Sweden Asks Peace Council for Plebiscite In the Aland Islands

PARIS, May 26.—The Swedish government has issued a note on the question of the Aland Islands, lying between Sweden and Finland at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, in which the peace conference is asked that a plebiscite be taken on the islands as soon as possible to determine the nationality of the archipelago. The note, which was handed to the peace conference by the Swedish delegates at Paris, reads as follows:

"The royal government feels that it must insist upon the conference taking into consideration as soon as possible the question of the rights of the population of the Aland Islands to decide by a plebiscite, carried out with the necessary guarantees, whether the archipelago is to belong to Sweden or to Finland."

"The royal government presumes that on account of the principles expressed at the peace conference Sweden will be allowed to take part in the discussion of this question. It is needless to add that the royal government greatly wishes that if the plebiscite gives the islands to Sweden measures will be taken to prevent the construction of military buildings in the archipelago and also to prevent attacks on the archipelago by another power."

Erzberger Protests Alleged Plan to Cut Off Palatinate

BERLIN, May 26.—Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German Armis-

tice Commission, has sent a note to General Nudant, the representative of Marshal Foch at Spa, protesting against the alleged encouragement given by General Gerard, of the French army, to those seeking the separation of the Bavarian Palatinate from Bavaria and Germany.

The note was sent through General von Hammerstein, the German military representative at Spa.

At War With Germany 53 Years, Asks Peace

Delegate of Small European Nation Goes to Paris to Open Negotiations With Foes

VIENNA, May 24 (By The Associated Press).—Prince Edward of Liechtenstein left here to-day for Paris in an effort to obtain peace at the peace conference on the ground that he wishes to conclude peace with Germany, with which Liechtenstein has been in a state of war for fifty-three years. Prince Edward carries credentials from Prince Johann II, the reigning Prince of Liechtenstein, and is accompanied by the President of German-Austria, Dr. Seitz.

The prince said he was a strong supporter of the league of nations. He will lay before the peace conference a protest against the joining of the province of Vorarlberg to Switzerland on the ground that the residents of Liechtenstein wish to be left alone and not cut off from Austria. Prince Johann owns real estate valued at \$40,000,000 in Austria.

Liechtenstein, the third smallest state in Europe, lies between the province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland. It has a population of about 10,000.

For more than two centuries Liechtenstein was a German state, but in 1866, when Austria and Prussia went to war, Liechtenstein changed its allegiance to Austria. It is probable that diplomatic relations were severed at that time, which may account for the fact that Liechtenstein has considered itself in a state of war with Germany.

The small state has no army and its inhabitants pay no direct taxes. The government is a constitutional monarchy. Prince Johann, who is one of the wealthiest citizens of Austria, resides mostly at Vienna.

Liechtenstein declared its neutrality in the European war in June, 1915, but it was included in the area under commercial blockade by the Allies.

China Notifies Envoys To Sign Terms, but With Shantung Reservation

PARIS, May 26 (By The Associated

PALL MALL

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Press).—The President of China has notified the Chinese delegation by cable that a meeting of the Chinese Cabinet and the speakers of both houses authorized the delegation to sign the peace treaty with reservations regarding Shantung.

Hsu Shihchang, President of the Chinese Republic, has cabled instructions to the Chinese delegates at Paris ordering them to desist from protest-

ing against the decisions of the peace conference in regard to the Shantung Peninsula, according to a cable report from Tokyo to a Japanese paper here.

The instruction orders the Chinese delegates to stop making further demands and protests in connection with the Shantung Peninsula for the time being. The instruction also states that as there is no need for the Chinese envoys to leave Paris, they shall not do so.



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Where will you spend the Holiday? Be it Town or Country, these stores have the very things you'll need—Correct Metropolitan Haberdashery for an outing or a City Holiday—a few ideas detailed here.

Neckwear specially created to suit the whim and fancy of the well groomed, 65c to \$4. And specially, Imported English Foulards, tailored in America, \$1 and \$1.50. Embroidered Crepe Meteor Cravats, \$2.00. Correct Shirts at \$3 to \$13.50 including a splendidly complete range of Manhattans in fine printed and woven Madras, Silk and Madras and Silk.

Hosiery reflecting the high merchandising standard of these stores. Fine Mercerized Lisle, 55c—with silk clocking, 85c. Silk Hosiery, 60c to \$5, specially featuring full fashioned pure thread Silk Hose in 12 different colors at 95c.

Pajamas of many materials, \$2.15 to \$18.

Soft collars tailored to insure shapeliness, 25c to 65c. Exclusively here, the "Set-Right" fine ribbed Pique Collar at 40c.

Straw Hats of many braids and proportions, \$3 to \$50. Sport Hats of light weight materials, \$1.25 to \$5. Caps of Correct Metropolitan Style, \$2 to \$6.

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